ASBESTOS

Vol. 1 MAY, 1920 No. 11

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Foreign Countries, $2.00 Per Year

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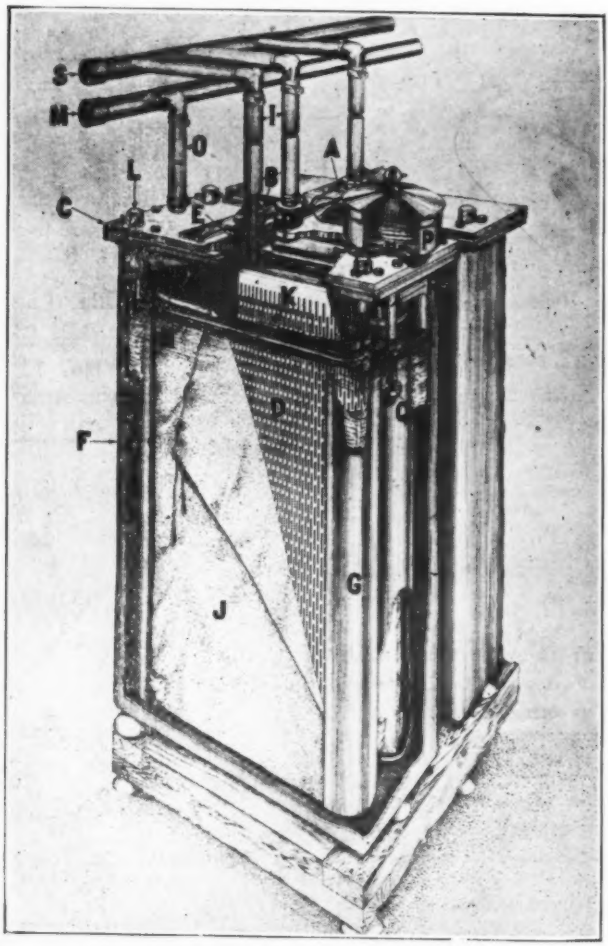

Drawing supplied by Davis-Bournonville Co.

Showing Woven Asbestos Blanket which encloses Davis-Bournonville Electrolyzer Cell Anodes, at J.

Asbestos in the Oxy-Acetylene Field

By Fred E. Rogers of the Davis-Bournonville Company

Autogenous welding with the oxy-acetylene torch is much more than merely placing two pieces together and applying the flame to the joint. For instance, parts to be welded, if more than ¼ inch thick, must be prepared by beveling the edges to an angle of about 45 degrees preparatory to welding. This is called veeing or grooving the joint. The two beveled edges when placed together make a vee or groove having an included angle of about 90 degrees. The operator begins the weld at the bottom of the vee and fills the groove with molten adding material or welding rod. He adjusts the apparatus to produce a non-oxidizing flame and by skillful manipulation unites the weld metal with the side walls and secures perfect "penetration" or union. It is necessary on most metals to use a flux in order to eliminate oxide, which would weaken the weld if left in the welded metal.

The early training of the oxy-acetylene welder should concentrate upon work preparation, flame adjustment and torch manipulation which will insure a sound union of the adding material with the parent metal. First work should be done on steel as this requires no flux to eliminate oxide. As the welder becomes familiar with the use of the torch on comparatively small thin steel parts he should be shown the effects of expansion and contraction and how necessary it is to provide for the expansion of metal when welding and for its contraction when the weld is cooling off. This instruction should be given when taking up the welding of cast iron. Expansion and contraction forces are practically irresistible, and unless provided for in cast iron they will invariably cause trouble, usually resulting in a break in some part of the casting while it is being welded or perhaps in the weld itself when the job is finished.

The welding of a broken pulley arm or fly-wheel rim, therefore, requires expert knowledge of expansion and contraction stresses and the expedients that should be employed to prevent these stresses becoming destructive or warping

the pulley or fly wheel out of truth when cold. The welder prepares a pulley, having a broken arm, for welding, by preheating the rim at points on either side of the arm which in his opinion will afford relief for the expansion of the arm while it is being welded. He should heat the rim only as much as is required to take care of the expansion and to permit the arm to contract to its normal length as the whole cools down together. The welder may use oil burners or other means of producing heat such as charcoal fires for preheating the parts that are to be expanded but in any case it is advisable, on the score of economy of fuel, to conserve the heat and confine it where desired. It is absolutely necessary to protect the heated parts from rapid cooling after the job is finished. The protection should be adjusted so that the preheated parts and the welded part will cool at approximately the same rate and thus set up no intense local stresses.

Asbestos Paper for Protecting Parts while Welding

The best material for the purpose is conceded to be asbestos paper, so called, because it is furnished to the oxy-acetylene trade in rolled sheets about 36 inches wide and of fifty or one hundred pounds weight. The welder can pull off as much of the asbestos as is required to suit the job in hand and if one thickness is considered insufficient he may use as many as needed. Obviously, if one part is comparatively slender while another is thick and heavy and it is desired to have both cool at a uniform rate, the thin part must be better protected than the thick part. Hence, the convenience of the fireproof material which can be applied in as many thicknesses as desired and wrapped around any shape to fit it closely.

Asbestos paper processed for use in the welding shop gives off no obnoxious or injurious fumes and is cleanly. It may be used close to the weld without danger of dirt falling into the weld metal and giving trouble. Not so with dry ashes or sand, which are sometimes used for retaining heat. Holes may be cut or torn in asbestos paper to expose the part to be worked upon and these holes can be readily covered after the weld is finished.

Asbestos paper used in the welding shop for protection of preheated parts and for protecting welded parts while

Photograph supplied by Davis-Bournonville Co.

Welding a Preheated Iron Casting which is Protected with Asbestos Paper.

cooling loses its strength and crumbles into small fragments after exposure to a high temperature. The debris should not be thrown away, however, but should be kept in a box for future use as it is one of the most valuable annealing materials obtainable. Not only is it efficient for holding the heat of castings which can be thrown into an annealing box after welding, but the crumbled material is especially valuable in a forge shop for annealing steel forgings, dies, tools and other tool steel parts which require softening preparatory to machining.

The oxy-acetylene welder, when working on some repair

jobs will find asbestos paper indispensable for protecting parts that cannot be fully disassembled without much labor. For instance, take the case of a scored armature shaft bearing which has been sent to the welding shop to have the bearing built up with new metal preparatory to turning and finishing it to the original size. It is obviously beyond the resources of the average welding shop to remove the shaft for repairing and to replace it as this would mean the use of a heavy press, and probable damage to the windings. The welder who knows his business will wrap the armature with several thicknesses of sheet asbestos so as to preserve air spaces between them and thus insulate the windings from the heat of the torch. When protected in this manner quite extensive repairs can be made on armature shafts without danger of burning the insulation or melting solder connections.

Use of Sheet Asbestos when Cutting Steel, and Decarbonizing Motor Car Cylinders

Operators of the oxy-acetylene cutting torch often find asbestos sheets useful to protect the legs and feet from flying sparks when cutting a plate or forging resting on horses. If an operator is working with the cutting torch on machinery and it is necessary to cut some part away with the torch he should use asbestos paper to spread over the adjacent parts and thus provide a protective shield from flying sparks. It not only protects the adjacent parts from damage but its use will often be advisable to avoid setting oil or grease afire.

Asbestos paper is recommended for use in the garage when oxygen is employed to burn carbon deposits in the cylinders. When the engine has been made ready and the spark plugs or valve cages have been removed from the cylinders, the operator should spread a sheet of asbestos paper over the cylinders and cut openings in it opposite the spark plug holes or the valve cage holes through which the oxygen nozzle can be inserted. The asbestos protects the engine parts and prevents flying sparks falling into the greasy sod pan where a fire might be started with disastrous consequences.

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FUEL SAVING
PRODUCTS

Coal Prices have just taken another jump of $1.50 and more per ton. Thoughtful students of economics tell us that there is no likelihood of reductions, and that the overall tendency is indefinitely upward.

The wisdom of the use of high grade heat insulations on boilers and pipes is further emphasized and the savings due to their application made even greater.

Proper thicknesses of insulation to use are also increased. For example, if with $3.00 coal the economic thickness of locomotive lagging is 2 inches, with coal at $4.50 the lagging should be 2½ inches thick.

With coal at $5.00 delivered, the proper thickness of 85% Magnesia Pipe Covering for 125 lb. steam is 1½ inch up to 3 inch Pipe, and Double Standard for larger sizes.

The Franklin Mfg. Company

FRANKLIN, PA.

Asbestos Gloves for Welders

One of the cardinal safety principles of oxy-acetylene welding and cutting is wearing suitable clothing and protecting the eyes, hands and feet. Broken shoes must never be worn in the welding shop and every operator of the welding or cutting torch should wear suitable spectacles or goggles. The welder, as much as he may dislike to, should always wear gloves to avoid direct or radiation burns. Cheap cotton gloves are worse than useless and in fact they are positively dangerous unless treated with some solution that renders them semi-fireproof. Even then the protection from burns is doubtful. The safest protection for the hands when engaged in heavy welding, especially of preheated castings is the asbestos glove made of high-grade material and suitably woven for the purpose. A well made asbestos glove will stand much use, and, being non-combustible, it will not take fire and produce a direct burn. Being an excellent non-conductor of heat, asbestos resists radiated heat rays far better than cotton fabric. Of course, no glove will long protect the operator's hand from burning if used to pick up a red hot bar, but it will save many burns that result from accidental contact with black hot pieces.

Asbestos in Oxygen Apparatus

No combustible matter should be used in oxy-acetylene apparatus that is exposed to oxygen. No oil or grease may be used for lubricating threaded connections or on any interior part of the oxygen cylinder valve, gauge or pressure regulator. The reason is that pure oxygen under pressure has an enormous appetite for hydrogen and carbon, and if materials containing these elements are so exposed they are liable to take fire and cause destruction of the container walls and an explosion from release of high pressure. This means that packings used around needle valve stems in the oxy-acetylene torch and around all oxygen valve stems of the packed type should be asbestos and graphite. The asbestos resists the oxygen and retains its packing characteristics indefinitely.

Woven asbestos is indispensable in the construction of electrolytic cells for the generation of oxygen and hydrogen. The illustration shows a sectional view of the Davis-Bournonville electrolytic cell. The anodes, on which the

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oxygen is released by the action of electric current in water charged with caustic soda, are enclosed in a bag woven of the purest obtainable asbestos. (See J in illustration). The bag is clamped around a hard rubber separator which has an opening thru the top connecting with the offtake manifold. When the bag is wet with the caustic electrolyte it effectually prevents the escape of oxygen thru its meshes but offers little resistance to the flow of current. When it is known that one of the serious problems to be overcome in the construction of electrolytic cells is the positive separation of the two gases by means of a durable permeable material, it will be appreciated that asbestos here probably supplies that which could be furnished by no other commercial material. It is unaffected by the electrolyte indefinitely.

The woven asbestos bag construction not only provides an effectual seal to retain oxygen and direct it to the offtake manifold but having considerable flexibility it yields to slight variations in pressure without setting up destructive stresses or disturbance of the cell element relations.

Other styles of electrolyzers use woven asbestos in various forms such as diaphragms, with edges vulcanized in rubber frames which hold them in shape and provide means of attachment to the seal.

Asbestos in Acetylene Cylinders

Asbestos plays an important part in the interior structure of acetylene cylinders. Unfortunately, acetylene can not be safely compressed to pressures much in excess of 30 pounds per square inch above atmospheric pressure. If compressed to higher pressures in bulk there is serious danger of dissociation of the carbon and hydrogen atoms and a resulting explosion. In the early days of acetylene development this unfortunate peculiarity of acetylene caused many disastrous explosions resulting in loss of life and property. Researches conducted by engineers in France resulted in the discovery that acetone, a product of wood distillation, has a remarkable absorptive power for acetylene, its capacity being about 24 volumes of acetylene per volume of acetone per atmosphere.

When acetylene is absorbed in a liquid such as acetone it is no longer explosive under pressure. Hence, it is pos-

ible to compress into acetone about 360 volumes of acetylene under a pressure of about 225 pounds per square inch. But acetone expands when it absorbs acetylene and shrinks correspondingly when the acetylene is discharged. Hence, we would have the condition in a closed container of space over the acetone into which free acetylene under heavy pressure would collect. This is not permissible as the explosive danger would be serious. The difficulty is overcome by filling the acetylene cylinder with a porous filler composed of asbestos, charcoal and kieselguhr (infusorial earth) and a small quantity of cement. This mixture is compacted until solid and then when thoroughly dried it is porous and capable of absorbing and retaining a large amount of acetone. The porosity of the filler is from 75 to 80 per cent of the total bulk. Thus, a mineral sponge is provided for the liquid acetone. The acetone absorbs acetylene and in turn is absorbed in the porous filler. The cylinder being packed completely full affords no large open space for the collection of free acetylene when the gas is drawn off. The minute cells or pores in the filler are so small that the acetylene therein, even though under heavy pressure, is not subject to dissociation and explosive action.

Asbestos Packing

Cutting torches are made with an auxiliary or cutting oxygen supply port which is opened and closed by a convenient lever. To protect this valve and seat from oxide scale which collects in oxygen cylinders and escapes with the oxygen, some manufacturers insert a perforated tube in the outlet wrapped with asbestos cord through which the gas supply must pass before it reaches the cutting oxygen valve. Asbestos is used in this case for the same reason mentioned before, that is, because it is not combustible and will last indefinitely.

The same condition holds in the stuffing box of oxygen pumps for pumping oxygen into cylinders. Asbestos packing only is permissible. In this connection it is of interest to note that no oil may be used for lubricating the cylinders and the deficiency is supplied by the use of distilled water; it has been found that distilled water will prevent the piston rings and cylinder from cutting and scoring quite satisfactorily.

Asbestos gaskets are used in acetylene generators between the flanges of the top head and shell. Asbestos is unaffected by the acetylene and it has the advantage over rubber that it does not squeeze out of the joint under pressure and require a grooved joint to hold it firmly in place. Moreover, the head may be removed without injuring the gasket which is not always true of rubber, especially if through careless operation the generator should become overheated.

Charles Francis Sloane

On April 8th, while in Globe, Arizona, preparing to visit his extensive Asbestos properties to the north of Globe, Charles Francis Sloane died, suddenly.

Mr. Sloane was undoubtedly more familiar with the Arizona Asbestos Field than any man living. He had an abiding faith in the possibilities of Arizona Asbestos and was just about to realize a part of his ambition when the last call came.

His California friends are planning to organize for the purpose of carrying forward the work so well conceived by Mr. Sloane.

The many eastern friends and business associates of Mr. Sloane will be grieved to hear of his unexpected departure.

A cheap method of making a tight flange joint and one that will stay tight, is to use wet sheet asbestos 1/16-in. thick. This can be used only when the flange is lying flat and the other half can be carefully lowered upon it, as wet sheet asbestos becomes so soft that it cannot be handled. The gasket must be cut to the proper size, then laid on the face of the flange and water applied. Joints made in this way 15 years ago are still tight.

One engineer made a gasket from the 1/16-in. sheet asbestos with a covering of fine brass gauze on each side. This gasket could be made wet and used on joints in any position. Every joint made with such a gasket was a success. —*Power.*

When you require

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you should think of

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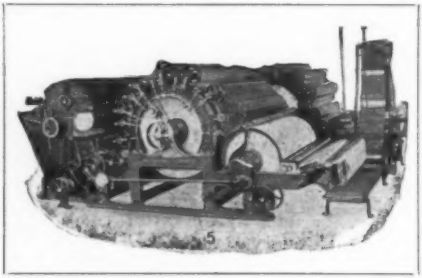

We have built practically all the yarn-spinning equipment for Asbestos in this country.

Ask for circular AM138, etc.

SMITH & FURBUSH MACHINE CO.

Philadelphia **Penna.**

Market Conditions

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED IN MARCH—327 MILLIONS
CONTRACTS AWARDED JANUARY 1ST, TO MARCH 31ST,—780 MILLIONS.

NEARLY AS MUCH IN MARCH AS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY COMBINED.

These figures clearly point to a continued increase in demand for all kinds of building Materials. Of Asbestos, there will be needed, pipe and boiler coverings, roofings, sheathings, electrical insulations, and a host of minor things.

Back of that is the demand for all the Asbestos goods needed by the mills, mines and power plants engaged in producing *all* the materials needed in this vast building program.

New buildings alone would provide a great deal of business for the Asbestos trades but when we add the renewal business and then the automobile, packing and other specialized lines it is astounding and quite reassuring.

Every little while some one asks why there is such a shortage of buildings in America.

In 1917-18 and the first nine months of 1919 new building, except for war purposes, was at a stand still. We fell behind practically two years of normal building. At the same time repairs to existing buildings were postponed from patriotic and other motives. Then when the demand for repairs began in earnest in 1919 it came together with a call for new buildings and we have been feverishly struggling to catch up ever since.

Add to this the lessened production by workers all along the line and it is not so hard to understand the reason.

More serious than any other phase of the situation is the fact that the average day's work performed today per man is nearly fifty per cent less than was performed three years ago.

Labor unions are working on the theory that the less work performed the longer the work will last and the more men can be employed.

Any man who thinks can fully and easily understand how fallacious is this reasoning.

Adam in the Garden was ordered by Almighty God to work and the order has never been rescinded. We being Sons of Adam have inherited his estate and can never hope to successfully evade our responsibilities as Executors.

In the United States of America, let's get to work!

Current Prices During Last Month

Consumers' prices during the last month were at about the following level. It should be understood that great variance from these figures occurs, due to quantity and quality; prices also vary considerably, dependent upon the point of distribution, freight rates having quite a bit to do with determining the price. We believe, however, that these prices truly represent average market conditions:

85% Magnesia Pipe Covering			5% to 12½%	
Magnesia Carbonate, Powdered	$0.15	to	$0.20	lb.
Asbestos Paper, Commercial	12.00	to	18.00	cwt.
" Millboard, Commercial	12.00	to	18.00	cwt.
" Paper and Millboard, Special	17.00	to	40.00	cwt.
" Air Cell, 4-Ply			40%	
" Cement	$1.75	to	$3.00	cwt.
" Yarns, 10s Commercial	1.25	to	1.75	lb.
" Cloths, 10s Commercial	1.35	to	1.90	lb.
" Yarns and Cloth, Special ...	1.75	to	5.25	lb.
" Listings and Tapes	1.75	to	8.00	lb.
" Wick and Rope Packing ...	.65	to	.90	lb.
" Wire Inserted Sheet	.90	to	1.50	lb.
" High-Pressure Steam Packing	1.00	to	1.75	lb.

Mention was made in the March number, of the recent discoveries of Asbestos in Spain. This office has just received from J. M. Roviralta a sample of this material which will gladly be shown to anyone who calls. It is of the chrysotile type, resembling Canadian in color, and of fairly good quality, some of the fibres being one and one quarter inches long.

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A Review of the American Hardwood Lumber Case

Some weeks ago the Department of Justice filed a bill of complaint against the American Hardwood Lumber Association, in the U. S. District Court, Memphis, Tenn.

This was the first formal action taken against an Association operating under the "Open Price Plan."

After hearing argument, Judge McCall issued a temporary injunction, which has since been made permanent. The defendant Association has taken an appeal before the U. S. Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, O.

Fundamentally, the Open Price Trade Association is designed to perform those functions for smaller industries, that are performed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for farmers; the U. S. Department of the Interior for oil operators; the Stock Exchange for investors, and the cotton, produce and grain exchanges for those interested in such trade. Statistics as to stocks, production, unfilled orders, and prices actually paid for orders accepted, are compiled and distributed to the members. All such statistics have to do only with past and closed transactions.

It is idle to argue that the plan has no effect on prices. There is just the same effect on prices as there is when the market quotations on U. S. Steel stock are 105, and you happen to have some of the stock for sale. Quite naturally, logically and sensibly, you look at the market quotations to see what price you can get and then sell at the market.

As in the case of stocks, if commodities handled by members of an Open Price Association are offered in quantities greater than the market demand the price goes down. On the other hand, if the supply of stocks or commodities is less than the demand, the price goes up.

The decision handed down by Judge McCall does not differentiate between the several practices followed by the Lumber people. It was freely admitted by the Defendant Association that its Secretary was in the habit of writing letters to members designedly for the purpose of limiting production, boosting prices and generally encouraging a bull market. Unfortunately, it is not made clear by the Court whether or no the exchange of statistical and price

Blue Asbestos Crude

(*Fiberized*)

¶By fiberized we mean that the crude is opened and prepared for use. No crushing---no sifting by the user and consequently there is no loss. You get 100% long fibre.

¶If you use Asbestos Crude or Spinning Fibre of any kind you will surely be interested in Blue Asbestos, as prepared by our process.

¶Blue Asbestos is constantly finding a larger field of usefulness due to the ease with which it can be handled and its very low price.

¶As we carry large stocks of Blue Asbestos at our works we can always make prompt delivery.

May we send you samples?

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8 West 40th Street

NEW YORK CITY

information is objectionable when unaccompanied by unfair and illegal by-practices.

The Court held that it is not practicable in considering cases alleging infraction of the Anti-Trust Law, to use as precedents previously tried cases. The Judge explained that each case must be tried on its own merit and that it must be shown that the defendant is guilty of restraining interstate commerce *unduly*.

The injunction issuing out of this case permanently enjoins the Lumber people from seven distinct activities, but one of which is practiced by most Open Price Associations, i. e., the collecting and publishing of statistics. It is reasoned by many that the inclusion of this count in the list enjoined was merely because this practice was wrongfully used along with other practices which were apparently wrong in principle.

While it is not fair to assume that all trade associations other than the Lumber one are within the law, neither can we condemn all because one has been adjudged unfair.

It is very doubtful whether the Court would have issued such a sweeping injunction had it not been for the extremely bullish letters issued weekly by the Association's Secretary, Mr. Gadd.

We have read the bill of complaint, the decision, and probably a hundred brief and extensive articles reviewing it. Opinion is decidedly to the effect that Trade Associations which have clean hands and are in position to clearly prove to the authorities that their activities have been honorable to Government, Industry and buyer, have no need for alarm. With few exceptions, Open Price Trade Associations are quietly continuing their work, believing sincerely that their practices are not illegal or unfair.

The Court in its opinion laid stress on the fact that the "Open Price Plan" of the Lumber Association was not "open" because neither the seller of the logs to the cutters, nor the buyer of the sawn lumber from the cutters, were given access to the statistics. This point seems to be well taken and should be considered by all Open Price Associations. It is and always will be difficult to give wide publicity to statistics of comparatively obscure in-

dustries in which so few people are interested. The "Open" idea should be emphasized consistently.

As a matter of fact, if industrial statistics were not so uninteresting and useless to the great mass of people, our newspapers would perform many of the functions now handled by Open Price Associations. Lacking public interest, the industries must help themselves.

Numbering of Asbestos Yarns

Asbestos Yarns are measured, recorded, and often sold by numbers.

American standard practice follows the simple principle of adding one number for each additional 100 yards of Yarn per pound.

For instance, No. 1 Yarn contains 100 yards per pound
No. 2 Yarn contains 200 yards per pound
No. 14 Yarn contains 1400 yards per pound,

and so on, the yardage applying to single or one-play Yarn.

In multi-ply Yarns the yardage multiplied by the number of plies gives the Yarn number.

To illustrate, a three ply Yarn measuring 600 yards to the pound would work out $600 \times 3 = 1800$ Yards of single or one ply yarn or No. 18. This Yarn would be described as 3 ply No. 18.

It is interesting to note that the German Asbestos spinners employ the same basic system.

With the Germans an 8 er Yarn measures 800 meters per kilo. A 10 er Yarn measures 1000 meters per kilo.

Fundamentally, the systems are alike, altho use of the metric base is naturally confusing to the American.

A coating of magnesia cement on the timbers of mines is declared to be an economical and efficient assurance against fire, especially in the arid regions where timber becomes highly inflammable and is difficult to replace. The magnesite stucco, which is abundantly available on the Pacific coast, is applied in two coats, each ¼ in. thick, putting the second on before the first has set. When dry, it is elastic, adheres firmly to almost any surface, and is stable and durable. It is an insulator, and resists fire, water, and climatic changes.

ASBESTOS FIBRE

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BRAKE LININGS AND TEXTILES GENERALLY

Group Insurance is Popular

H. H. Robertson Company, Among Big Users of Asbestos, Protects Its Employees in This Way

In a recent issue of ASBESTOS we mentioned the fact that the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company had presented all of its employees with Life Insurance Certificates. Inquiry into this case reveals the fact that the action of this big copper mining company has been followed by practically all the mines in the copper country of Northern Michigan.

In addition to these properties the employees of the W. A. Clark interests in Montana are protected by Group Insurance as well as the workers in some gold and silver mines in Nevada.

All of this insurance has been taken with the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Among the larger users of Asbestos, the H. H. Robertson Company, has made similar arrangements with the Equitable for Group Insurance covering its employees. The plan has been in effect in the Robertson Company for about five years. In those institutions where Group Insurance is in force it is regarded as one of the best programs ever worked out for the benefit of all concerned, both employer and employee. The Robertson Company gives to each employee after one year of service an insurance policy equal to one year's salary.

The plan of the Calumet and Hecla Company gives a certificate of $1,000 after six months' service and increases it at the rate of $100 a year to a maximum of $1,500.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society introduced Group Insurance some ten years ago. During that short period it has grown rapidly and it is estimated there are one million workers now protected under this form of insurance.

Asbestos mining and manufacturing companies throughout the country are looking into this question with the idea of taking similar action.

Hobdell, Way & Co.

LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND

RHODESIAN CRUDE ASBESTOS

CAPE BLUE CRUDE ASBESTOS

Address Enquiries to

W. D. CRUMPTON

Special Representative

Room 1010 #8-10 Bridge Street

New York City - New York

Two-Minute Talks on "85% Magnesia"

NUMBER 10

"What's Good Enough for the 'Tech' is good Enough for Me."

That's the spirit of the engineers who graduate from the world-famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Naturally that Institute equips itself with the very best mechanical appliances to be obtained,—appliances which have passed the most searching tests of its own engineers.

When these engineers selected the Pipe and Boiler Coverings for the heat insulation of this great educational plant they chose "85 per cent Magnesia" Coverings for its boilers and for its 20 miles of steam piping. They chose that because it stood up most satisfactorily to every scientific test.

There you can see the giant network of Magnesia covered pipes,—each piping system painted a distinguished color, —red, green, white. The thickness of the 85 per cent Magnesia covering on each pipe is figured according to the load of steam it carries—the higher the steam pressure, the greater the thickness of the heat insulating covering. No guesswork was permitted in the problem of securing the highest attainable efficiency.

Then you go into the Laboratory Testing Room, where the students learn by experiment, and you see the various kinds of pipe and boiler coverings. In that laboratory the young engineers discover for themselves why the High Technicians who equipped the Institute Plant would have nothing but "85 per cent Magnesia" to protect the plant from heat losses.

MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION *of* AMERICA

721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, *Chairman*

George D. Crabbs	**The Philip Carney Co. -**	**Cincinnati, Ohio**
Alvin M. Ehret	**Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co. -**	**Valley Forge, Pa.**
J. R. Swift -	**The Franklin Mfg. Co. - -**	**Franklin, Pa.**
R.V. Mattison, Jr.	**Keasbey & Mattison Co. - - -**	**Ambler, Pa.**

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Editor's Notes

While the location of Asbestos Mines in Canada is usually an advantage to American manufacturers, under present conditions that location might just as well be on the planet Mars.

Average shipments from Canada to the United States require 600 to 700 empty cars per month. Miners are actually getting about one-fifth of that number and the railroads frankly say the situation will not improve for some weeks.

One railroad executive recently said "Well, I am very optimistic." Upon being asked why he replied,

"Obviously, things cannot get any worse, so I am sure they must get better."

We are informed that large quantities of Asbestos are piled under tarpaulins, warehouses being full to overflowing.

Miners claim labor at mines will make further demands and unless these demands are satisfied, this labor will probably scatter to other lines of work.

It would be a relief if, some month when we are writing of the mines, some really encouraging and heartening news could be had.

Again we can report nothing of that character.

There are gold mines out West where you can switch on a light and see the gold. Nobody will take it out because it costs more to mine it than the stuff is worth. When potatoes were a dollar a bushel gold was mined to buy potatoes, now potatoes are actually worth more than gold.

The Russians have, thru Mr. Martens, offered to bring to America, Russian money and take in return food, clothing and machinery. Keep at this plan long enough and we will have all the money in the world but less food, shelter and clothing.

American workers by striking and lessened production have forced the wage up to the point where they have plenty of money that is not much good because everybody has plenty of money but nobody has an excess of food, clothing or houses. We can always get plenty of money

by exporting our goods and taking money in payment.

A surplus of money is not as desirable as a lot of people think it is, especially when it is of so little value when exchanged for goods, either necessities or luxuries.

The endless circle being traveled by wages and prices reminds one of the squirrel in his cage. He gets a lot of exercise but after the mad run he finds himself just where he started, less a lot of breath.

Much noise is being made in the shape of charges about profiteering, Bolshevism, Communism, and a lot of other "isms" but the old law of Supply and Demand works day and night and is inexorable. Produce more,—pay less. Produce less,—pay more. It is a simple matter of proportion, but, alas, the workers can't seem to figure beyond ten.

The only answer is—WORK.

Several Asbestos Manufacturers are consigning cars containing coke, machinery and sometimes only junk, to Canadian Mines so that the cars may be promptly loaded and returned to the United States containing Asbestos.

This is mighty expensive but better than closing the factories, at that.

The almost complete tie-up of rail transportation early in April is a sad commentary on the American system of industrial relations.

Doubtless Government has procrastinated, while the Reds have been at work night and day, planting in the ranks of labor the yeast of discontent.

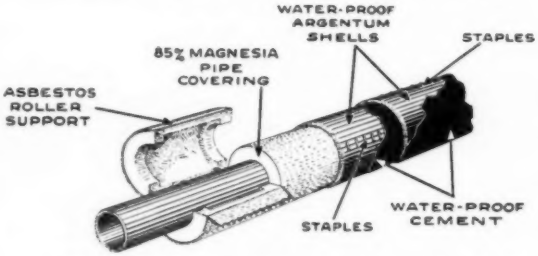
Capital, however, just goes along, making no real organized effort to put the truth into labor's hands. Splendid, indeed, are many of the treatments given to the subject by our leading magazines but,—labor seldom, if ever, reads The Atlantic Monthly, the Review of Reviews, or others of like character.

If the employers would devote half the energy and money they now give to fighting, to a fund for the direct, scientific education of workers, it would help a lot.

Employers *must* educate the workers.

Carey SYSTEM

Underground Covering



The only system with an elastic, non-breakable, permanent waterproofing, which completely incloses not only the insulating material, 85% Magnesia, but the expansion rollers as well. Simplicity of construction means Quick, Easy Application.

Write for Details

EVERY USER A BOOSTER

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

Wayne Avenue, Lockland

Cincinnati, - Ohio

Asbestos Corporation
of Canada, Limited

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

CRUDES
SPINNING FIBRES
SHINGLE STOCKS
PAPER STOCKS

Mines

Kings Mines, Thetford Mines, Quebec
Beaver Mines, " " "
B. C. Mines, Black Lake, "
Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

Head Office

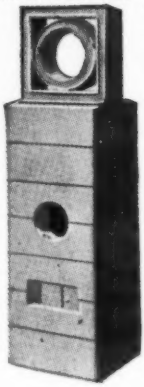
260 St. James St., Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

Asbestos Chimneys

An interesting and ingenious use of Asbestos is illustrated in the accompanying cut. Wyoming Asbestos is mixed with suitable filler and moulded in high pressure forms six inches high, having tongued and grooved joints, with a round, smooth smoke chamber in the center and ventilating chambers in all four corners, as will be noted in the illustration.



Set one on top of the other as the building is erected, and after being capped with a suitable top piece a very durable, well appearing chimney results. No high priced labor of stone mason or brick layer is required.

Patents have been applied for by the originators, Fred Patee, President of Wyoming Asbestos Producing Company, of Caspar, Wyoming.

Mr. Patee expects to sell machines for the making of these chimney blocks, to distributors in large cities, and then supply the distributors with the ingredients, so that the blocks may be turned out locally, and thus save a large freight cost at the same time providing quick delivery.

The idea is new and would seem to have possibilities for development.

Anyone interested may obtain further data by addressing Mr. Patee at Caspar, Wyoming.

Fibre Shipped Immediately

Carloads and Less

Ask for samples and prices

Cements, Blocks, Moulded Covering, etc.

JOHN A. HOVEY

Germantown, Pa.

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

During February imports of Crude Asbestos were

1 ton	from Italy	Value $ 136.
125 tons	from England	" 85,774.
201 tons	from Portuguese Aprifa	" 101,269.

or a total of 327 tons.

Imports of Manufactured Asbestos amounted to $30,454. the importation from England alone being $29,997.

Exportations of Manufactured Asbestos Products amounted to $136,201, of which $12,736 went to England, $16,362 to other European countries, $26,523 to South America and $29,937 to Cuba, the balance being scattered over India, China, Japan, Australia and South Africa.

The Wall Street Journal, in listing Canadian Imports and Exports includes Exports of Asbestos for years of

1917	-	$5,232,153
1918	-	8,466,251
1919	-	9,927,167

Another interesting set of figures have just come to our attention, viz: the quantity and value of Asbestos imported by Japan during the last five years. They are as follows:

	Quantity (in lbs.)	Value $
1915	2,246,229	122,614
1916	5,589,012	408,883
1917	11,525,888	1,132,165
1918	11,572,933	801,054
1919	8,509,389	793,378

The greater part of this Asbestos came from the United States.

Paul Hammerich

Inspector of Asbestos, Crude and Fibre. Reports on Asbestos Mines and Mills.

THETFORD MINES - QUEBEC, CANADA

THE ORIGINATORS *and*
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS *of*

85% Magnesia
Sectional Coverings

Asbestos
Textiles, Paper
Millboards, etc.

"IF IT'S MADE OF ASBESTOS
WE'VE GOT IT"

Keasbey & Mattison Company
AMBLER, PENNA.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

INCORPORATED

MILLS
REYNOLDSVILLE
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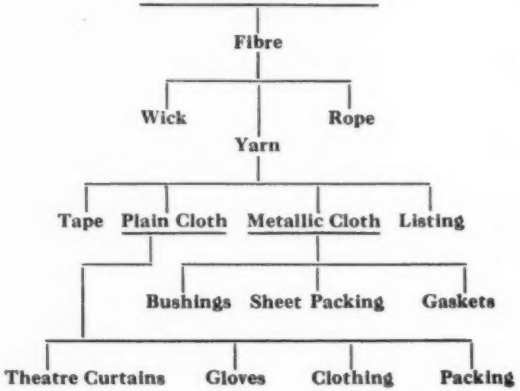
GENERAL OFFICES
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK

WE MANUFACTURE

ASBESTOS



"Quality and Service"

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

INCORPORATED

MILLS
REYNOLDSVILLE
PENNA.

GENERAL OFFICES
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK .

85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering--The Reasons for Its Superior Quality

To fully understand why 85% Magnesia is so superior as an insulation material, it is necessary to know just what it is.

In the first place, Magnesium Carbonate the basic material is produced in one of two ways:

The Eastern Manufacturers secure Magnesium Carbonate from a rock known as dolomite (magnesium limestone), which rock is found in large quantities in the East. This rock is first calcined and then slaked with a large volume of water. The resulting product, which consists of mixed hydrates of lime and magnesia, is next subjected to a course of saturation by carbonic acid gas (a by-product of the process), which dissolves the magnesia, leaving the lime behind. This magnesia solution is then filtered, boiled and precipitated, producing pure carbonate of magnesia in the form of a fine white powder.

The Western Manufacturers, to whom deposits of Magnesia are more readily accessible than is dolomite rock, secure the Magnesium Carbonate from Magnesite. The mined Magnesite is burned under a very high temperature until it is so-called "Dead burned." Then, by the same method as described in the Dolomite process above, the magnesia is extracted.

The next time you go to your druggist ask him to let you see and handle a block of Magnesia. You will be surprised at its lightness in weight. This lightness, or rather the cause of it, makes Magnesia so efficient an insulation material.

If we could look at a block of Magnesia through a very powerful microscope it would resemble a sponge of very fine texture, because there are contained in Magnesia numberless infinitesimal aircells, which contain dead air, and it is this dead air in these numerous little cells that gives to Magnesia its insulation value.

You can readily understand, by illustration, that the more solid a product is, the more readily it loses heat. That

is the reason radiators are made of metal, because they allow the heat to readily pass through their walls and thus heat the room.

On the other hand woolen blankets are warmer than linen sheets because the wool material has its fibres lying farther apart and thus holds dead air in its meshes.

The same principle applies to animals in the arctic regions as contrasted to those in the tropics. The polar bear, Eskimo dogs, etc., all have thick fur, while the crocodile or hippotamus have hard scaly or tough leathery coverings.

The more porous a material is, the better insulator, and Magnesia is conceded to possess greater porosity than any other material thus far found.

A Pipe or Boiler Covering made of 100% Magnesia would undoubtedly possess greater value as an insulator, but it would not have sufficient durability to withstand the many hard knocks it gets in common usage. A binder, Asbestos, is therefore used, and this not only gives it greater durability, but adds the fireproofing quality as well.

INSULATION VALUE—DURABILITY—FIREPROOFING QUALITY are the three outstanding features of Magnesia Pipe & Boiler Coverings.

Attention Salesmen!

Do you wish a Salesman's number of ASBESTOS?

If you do, drop us a card advising what you would like to appear in such a number, or, if that is too much trouble, simply tell us that you approve of the idea.

We wish to please our readers—therefore tell us your wishes.

In the use of electric vulcanizing apparatus it should be remembered that if the connecting rod gets warm it indicates a short circuit in front of the heating unit. The pressure should not be removed until the rubber gets cold if you desire the maximum adhesion. Asbestos paper pads keep the rubber of the tube near the patch from getting too hot.

Bennett-Martin
Asbestos and Chrome Mines
LIMITED

Head Office
Thetford Mines, P. Q.
Canada

General Sales Office
220 Broadway, New York

Asbestos Crude and Fibre

Mines located at
Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge

ARIZONA

CANADA

E. SCHAAF--REGELMAN

220 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

American, Canadian, African Asbestos--Crude, Fibre

Owning and operating the only producing mines in Arizona, not controlled by Textile Manufacturers.

Arizona Asbetos is entirely free from Iron

EUROPEAN HEADOFFICE:
WARMOESSTRAAT 76
AMSTERDAM
HOLLAND.

IMPORT

EXPORT

News of General Interest

Of general interest is the amalgamation of the organizations of Westinghouse, Church Kerr & Company, Inc., Engineers and Constructors, New York, and Dwight P. Robinson & Company, Inc., Constructing and Consulting engineers, of New York, under the name of the latter Company. The new company will have executive offices at 61 Broadway and Engineering and designing offices in the Grand Central Palace, 125 East 46th street, New York.

For many years, Mr. Robinson, the president of the new company was president of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, severing his connection in 1918 to form his own company. His experience has been an unusually liberal one in the design and construction of industrial plants, central power stations and hydro-electric plants.

Westinghouse, Church Kerr & Company, Inc., was established thirty-six years ago, and has specialized in the design and construction of industrial plants, railroad shops and terminals, and industrial power plants.

An investment system has recently been established by the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, whereby employes may invest up to ⅓ of their earnings, on salary and bonus, in 6% certificates of the company, issued in $100, $500, and $1000 denominations.

The certificates cannot be purchased with cash in bank but only with deductions from earnings—salary or bonus—and are non-negotiable and non-assignable.

The company requires 30 days notice in writing of the intention of employes to demand payment. In case of death the value of the deceased's holdings is paid in full to his legal representatives with accumulated interest.

The right is reserved by the company to redeem outstanding certificates, to issue in place thereof another form of security more advantageous to the employe, or to convert outstanding certificates in a similar manner.

This is a part of the liberal policy of the company in allowing its employes to share in its general prosperity.

Stock dividends of corporations are not subject to income tax and the Revenue Act of September 8, 1916, imposing such tax was declared invalid by the U. S. Supreme Court in a decision announced on March 8 by Justice Pitney. Minority opinions upholding the tax were delivered by Justice Holmes and Justice Day, and by Justice Brandeis and Justice Clarke.

A Dental clinic has been established by the Union Electric Light & Power Company, St. Louis, Mo., for the benefit of its

Bell
Asbestos Mines

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

MINES OFFICE at
Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada
and
SALES OFFICE at
Ambler, Penna., U. S. A.

Miners and Shippers of

Asbestos

CRUDE AND FIBRE

OWNERS
The
Keasbey
&
Mattison
Company
Ambler, Penna.
U. S. A.

employees. Taking the names in alphabetical order, the employees are notified every fourth month to appear at the clinic for a dental examination. The teeth are cleaned and extractions made where necessary absolutely free, while fillings, crowns, bridge work, etc., are charged for at the bare cost.

Infections in the mouth and blind abscesses at the roots of the teeth are the cause of many diseases, and it is felt that absence from duty because of sickness will be lessened by the work of the clinic.

The Trade Extension Bureau of the Plumbing and Heating Industry, Evansville, Ind., has published a most complete and highly useful tabulation and description of cost elements and ratios in business capitalized at from $500 up to $25,000.

It is designed for the especial helping of the plumber, steam fitter and heater man but is full of sound logic for any business.

It has been sought to show just what capital is needed for the conduct of any sized turnover, salaries, interest, and all other details of cost appearing itemized, and in proportion to business done.

The booklet is recommended to the Asbestos-Magnesia Trades because the plumber, etc., is so large a part of the natural outlet for these products.

In 1913 there were $3,390,000,000 in circulation in America.

In 1919 there were $5,709,000,000 in circulation.

In 1913 there were bank deposits to the amount of $12,678,000,000.

In 1919 there were $25,731,000,000 in deposits.

That's 68 per cent. increase of money in circulation and 103 per cent. increase in bank deposits.

And governmental statistics show that for the year 1919 we have produced just 10 per cent. more than we did in 1913.

In the year 1913, the last year before the war, and the year 1919, the first year after the war, production was on a peace basis.—*Detroit News.*

The twenty-sixth semi-annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will be held May 26-28, in St. Louis, Missouri. A professional program of unusual interest has been prepared, especially for those concerned with the proposed standard for Testing Heating Systems, which is scheduled among the important discussions.

News of the Industry

George D. Crabbs, President of the Philip Carey Company, is one of the few busy business men who find time to do good for humanity in a practical way.

Several months ago Mr. Crabbs was appointed General Chairman of the Community Chest Drive of Cincinnati, O. A minimum amount of $1,875,000. was fixed by the Executive Committee as the amount necessary for the proper maintenance of seventy charitable and social service agencies in Cincinnati for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Crabbs dropped his very extensive business interests, took offices in the center of the city, organized and directed this drive and it has just been completed with a grand total subscription of $1,958,139. or $83,000. more than the minimum figure set.

Cincinnati papers, the Executive Committee, team captains and the general population give Mr. Crabbs full, unlimited and undivided credit for the accomplishment of this most worthy cause.

It is surely refreshing to know that we have in the Asbestos Industry a man who can so fully divorce himself from the chasing of dollars and give his utmost for the cause of charity.

C. M. Wood, formerly sales engineer for the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, and a man of wide experience in road engineering and highway construction, has assumed charge of the recently established good-roads bureau of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, O, and will devote his entire time to its work thruout the United States.

The Jacob A. Jacobs' mining interests now operate under the name of Asbestos Mines, Limited, with offices at 282 St. Catharine St., W., Montreal. The mines are located at East Broughton, Quebec.

The Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company of North Wales, Pa., has recently purchased a number of houses near their plant, for the use of their employees.

Consolidated Asbestos, Limited, has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable April 15, to holders of record March 31st.

H. E. Peters, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bennett Martin Asbestos & Chrome Mines, Limited, died on Sunday, April 11th. The many friends of Mr. Peters extend sympathy to his family and business associates.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

MINES

THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA
ROBERTSONVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA

Miners of all Kinds
OF
ASBESTOS CRUDE and FIBRE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Dominion Express Building
Montreal, Canada

ASBESTOS

The Magnesia Association of America has just issued a revised Specification (AA) for the application of 85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Coverings. Twenty thousand of these Specifications are being circulated to engineers and architects. Anyone desiring a copy may secure one by addressing the Association at 721 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Journal of Commerce, New York City, reports that Justice Kelly of Toronto, has penalized the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company the sum of $80,491 for failure to carry out a contract providing for the sale of 3500 gross tons of Chrome Ore, to Frank Samuel in Philadelphia.

Instead of delivering 3500 tons, the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company delivered only 850 tons, and declined to deliver more, explanation being that the ore "pinched out" and also that the Imperial Munitions Board directed the Company to sell this Chrome to Canadian Corporations for munition work.

Justice Kelly, however, maintained that these were not the reasons for non-delivery and that there was no interference by the munitions board with either production or export.

The decision of Justice Kelly is significant and will probably stand as a precedent in cases involving non-delivery of Asbestos on contracts either in or out of Canada.

Roy A. Smith, for many years connected with the factory organization of Keasbey & Mattison Company, has recently been assigned the Western New York, Ohio and Canada territory. Mr. Smith is well equipped with knowledge of production of raw and manufactured asbestos and, with headquarters in Buffalo, should do well for his Company and himself.

C. L. Hill and S. R. Zimmerman of the United States Asbestos Company, Lancaster, started on April 5th on a trip West, their itinerary covering Arizona and the Pacific Coast.

The Editor appreciated receiving a postcard from Mr. B. Marcuse, who at the time of writing was in Zurich, Switzerland.

The Arizona Mining Journal reports that Mr. C. B. Manville of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company is investigating mining property in the Union Pass District of Arizona.

On Tuesday, April 27th, Richard V. Mattison, M. D., President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, and Mrs. Eleanor Cottrell Seger, of Princeton, N. J., were married at the Trinity Memorial Episcopal Church, of Ambler, the ceremony being performed by the Rector of the church, Rev. Arthur B. Rudd. Only members of the immediate families were present.

ELWOOD J. WILSON

Mining Engineer

76 CORTLANDT STREET
New York City

Asbestos Crude and Fibre for Sale

Will Examine and Report on
Asbestos Mines and Prospects
Anywhere

Correspondence desired with Owners
Asbestos Mines with a view of Purchase

Visitors at this office recently were W. A. Macan, V. P. of the Ehret Mag. Mfg. Co., C. Huber, Pres. of the Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company, A. K. Burgstresser, Superintendent of the Norristown Mag. & Asbestos Company, and Mr. Bierman of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company have established a Branch Office at Newark, N. J., recognizing the enormous growth of that city, industrially. The new branch will be in charge of George Davis, for sometime past in the Textile Department of the Ambler Main Office.

"The Tale of 'Macanite' Composition Flooring" is the title of a booklet issued by the Macanite Co. of America, Philadelphia, and gives much valuable information concerning composition flooring. The basis of this flooring being Magnesia and Asbestos, makes it of interest to our readers.

A. K. Burgstresser, whose illness was noted in our last issue, is now fully recovered and his many friends are rejoicing with his business associates.

S. Simpson, President of the Raybestos Company, is taking a trip thru the West, his principal destination being Arizona.

J. R. Swift, Vice President and General Manager of the Franklin Mfg. Company, is ill at present writing.

The General Asbestos & Rubber Company suffered a loss of approximately $2,000 in their Pittsburg warehouse, from a fire which started in the upper floors occupied by the J. A. Junker Leather Company.

A most attractive piece of advertising literature has recently been issued by the H. H. Robertson Company, (formerly the Asbestos Protected Metal Company) of Pittsburg, under the title "Robertson Process." This booklet gives a short description of the Robertson Company's principal products—Metal, Asphalt and Gypsum.

J. W. Quinn, the New York representative of the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company, has recently been elected a Vice President of the Company.

W. Russell Finnigan, for twenty-five years with the Clement Restein Co. and secretary of the Belmont Packing Co., has severed his connection with that concern and has become manager of the mechnical rubber and packing department of the McArdle & Cooney Co., who have recently taken the Philadelphia agency of the General Asb. & Rubber Co., of Charleston.

ASBESTOS USACO

QUALITY PACKINGS

United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

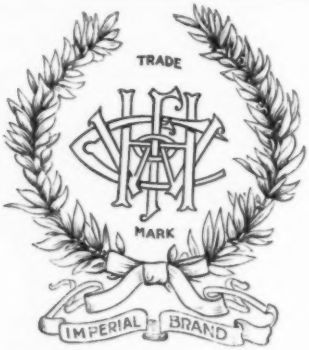
Mills at Manheim, Pa.

We manufacture asbestos yarns and fabrics, also packings and friction facings and sell them exclusively to rubber goods manufacturers, packing manufacturers and brake lining manufacturers and to distributors of asbestos material on a quantity basis

ASBESTOS USACO

Branches

New York **Boston**



Asbestos Paper
Asbestos Roll Board
Asbestos Mill Board
Asbestos Packings
Asbestos Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Blocks
Asbestos Cements
Asbestos Roofings
Asbestos built-up-Roofing Felts
Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Felts
Slate Top Roofings
Slate Top Shingles
Coal Tar Felts
Coal Tar Products

H. F. WATSON CO.

Main Office and Factories

79 Milk St. Boston — **Erie, Pa.** — 319 N. Wells St. Chicago

EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. COMPANY

VALLEY FORGE, PA.

Editor of Asbestos,
721 Bulletin Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Editor:

This evening, the writer has been reading "Asbestos," issue No. 10 and also briefly reviewing the preceding nine issues, and wishes you to know that you are providing "Vantage Ground," rich in opportunity, and tilling it with a practiced hand, made skilful by your broad experience in the verdant soil of the industries you know so well.

As yet, the "Industries" have not recognized that "Opportunity, in the name of "Asbestos," is knocking at their door," but they will—and then "Asbestos" will become the efficient mouth-piece of the highly important industries on which it is built.

It is quite likely that your subscribers and their numerous friends who read "Asbestos" are not familiar with the part asbestos plays in the production of 85 per cent. Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Coverings.

It will be informative, at least, to briefly say that Asbestos Fibre is incorporated with Carbonate of Magnesia to secure the same result that the Plasterer desires to secure when he incorporates Cow Hair with plaster. In both cases, the Fibres, both Asbestos and Cow Hair, create a bond between the particles.

Asbestos Fibre is the "Hair in the Mortar" in its relation to Magnesia.

When the writer first met Magnesia, chopped rope and cow hair were used, as a bond, with very satisfactory results, but as boiler pressures increased, it was found necessary to secure a fibrous bond that would not char.

Asbestos met this requirement, and it was adopted.

It must be admitted however with reluctance: Asbestos fails to possess the non-heat conducting value of either of the organic fibres previously used, rope or hair.

There is such a small quantity of Asbestos Fibre required in the bonding of Magnesia (about 100 pounds of Fibre to each 1000 pounds of Magnesia) that its deterent effect on 85 per cent. Magnesia's ability to hold prisoner the "Things called B. T. U's." (as Sylvester Potts says in your issue No. 10.) is almost nil.

So Asbestos Fibre was adopted and will continue to be used.

The important fact that "Asbestos will not burn," we manufacturers of Magnesia think, overcomes that other fact that it doesn't help Magnesia to save heat units, but then that is not its job—and again, Magnesia doesn't need help of that sort. Insofar, as we know, Asbestos Fibres are the best strings to tie Magnesia crystals together, but they're only strings.

Yours respectfully,

EHRET MAGNESIA MFG. CO.

TO EVERY EMPLOYER:

Put yourself in the employe's place, think his thoughts, note his needs and then do unto him as you would, if positions were reversed, have him do unto you.

TO EVERY EMPLOYE:

Bear in mind that in accepting pay from your employer, you are by that very fact binding yourself to a moral obligation to work to your ability, and that if you fail to do so you are robbing your employer of what he has bought and you are robbing yourself of a clear conscience and of moral integrity.

Manufacturer's Record

Robinson Press,
Hatboro, Pa.

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Press.
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